

John was a Shelby County boy through and through, born in 1930 to Cleo and Gertrude Sargeant. In 1950, he married Jeanette Frazier, who survives him. John's brother Bob survives him as well.

It's been said that "you can't fake good kids," and that was certainly the case for the Sargeants. His three kids, Julia, Jay, and Jeff, and their children and grandchildren all carry John's spirit of service and leadership with them today.

John was a Korean War veteran. Like many in his generation, he humbly and bravely served our nation, then came home to serve his community. He became a business leader, co-founding and owning Sidney Tool and Die, Bensar Developments, and SMT Industries. He was active with his church and service clubs in and around Sidney, from the Rotary to the American Legion to the Shrine. He actively supported lots of local causes with his time, talent, and treasure.

From the day I met him, it was clear: He knew that he had been richly blessed in this life, and he was going to live every moment to its fullest.

But among all of his successes in life, his family was what he valued most. It's an honor to recognize them today: His kids Julia Barker, Jay and Elaine Sargeant, and Jeff and Nancy Sargeant; his grandchildren Benjamin Barker, Matthew Sargeant, Megan and Erik Zarnitz, Brett and Courtney Barker, Kevin Sargeant, Ciara Sargeant, and Kandis Sargeant; and his two great-grandchildren, Torrin and Taylor; and of course his wife, Jeanette, and his brother, Bob.

We will always remember John Sargeant for the impact he made on this world. To his family we say: Please accept our sincere wishes on behalf of the people of Ohio's Fourth Congressional District.

RESTORING THE CONGRESSIONAL DUTY TO DECLARE WAR

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 8, 2016

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, we currently have United States military forces involved, directly and indirectly, in conflicts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, among other places. Our use of attack drones is blurring the distinction between war and peace. Therefore, it is time to reflect on the constitutional basis for the use of military force by the United States, anywhere in the world.

For more than a century and a half, Congress declared war as the framers of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 directed when they wrote that Congress had the "power to declare war." But starting in the 1950's, Congress began authorizing the President to make the determination for war and voters were deprived of the power to influence their Congressional representatives. The result has been labeled an Authorization for Use of Military Force, or AUMF. It was used in the Vietnam War of 1965–73 and the 2003 war against Iraq, 2003 to the present.

I want to bring attention to a Rutgers Law Review article, "Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War," that has challenged the Constitutionality of all United States wars

fought since World War II. The article examines not only on the language of the Constitution that "Congress shall have the power to declare war" but also on the debates in the Constitutional Convention that began June 1, 1787. On that day, Charles Pinckney from South Carolina made clear that he opposed giving the power of war to the President because that would render him "a Monarchy of the worst kind, to wit an elective one."

The Convention took two votes. The first put the power of war in the Congress and the second prohibited the Congress from transferring that power to the President. In the following weeks all but one member of the Convention joined Pinckney in the conclusion that Congress, and not the President, should declare war.

Later in the convention, after Pinckney pointed out that Congress might not be in session when the country was attacked, the Convention provided that the Congress could allow the President to call out the state militias in cases of insurrection, invasion, or resistance to federal laws. Congress later implemented its power by declaring a limited war on France for seizing seamen from American ships under claims that they were French. In 1880 the Supreme Court approved this procedure by interpreting the Declare War clause as encompassing "any contention by force" with another country, including both full-scale wars and limited wars. But the events at the Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions were not considered by Congress and the lower Federal Courts when the president was allowed to determine war in Vietnam in 1964 and against Iraq in 2003.

The authors found that the Federal judicial system had ignored the decision of the Constitutional Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all interested in this subject to refer to Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War, 63 Rutgers U.L. Rev. 407 (2011).

RECOGNIZING GLOVER MANNING, JR. ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 8, 2016

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Glover Manning's 100th birthday on November 6, 2016 and to share his amazing story.

Born in 1916, Mr. Manning began serving his country in the U.S. Navy at the age of 19. During one of the most infamous days in American history, the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Manning was aboard the USS *Rigel*. Mr. Manning and his vessel then went on to play an important role in many operations in the Pacific. After 20 years serving his country in the Navy, he retired and subsequently moved to Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Manning has 4 children, 9 grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren, and 5 great-great grandchildren.

Mr. Manning, thank you for your service to our country and I hope you have a very happy 100th birthday.

HONORING THE LIFETIME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MR. JAMES S. WHITFIELD

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 8, 2016

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. James S. Whitfield, a dedicated community leader and World War II veteran. On Tuesday, December 6, 2016, Jim passed away, after an incredible life of service to our country.

Mr. Whitfield, of Independence, Missouri, served as a Commissioner for The United States World War One Centennial Commission as a representative of The American Legion. A veteran of the U.S. Navy, he served in World War II, traveling the Far Pacific, North Atlantic, Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea aboard the same ship for 33 months to transport troops across the globe.

The appointment to the U.S. World War One Centennial Commission was personal to Jim. As a child, he became acquainted with many World War I veterans while delivering milk to them from his father's dairy. Fascinated by their world travels and dedication to our country, they inspired him to enlist when World War II broke out. In 1943, he went to boot camp in Idaho after fulfilling a promise to his parents to finish high school first.

The same veterans that motivated him to join the Navy, elected Whitfield to serve as their post commander in The American Legion. That was the start of a very long career of service to veterans of both Missouri and across the country. He became a member of the Legion in 1946 and assumed many distinguished leadership positions, including Executive Director of the National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana. Jim was a Life Member of The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars in the United States, and BPO Elks, all of Warrensburg, Missouri. As an honorary lifetime commander of the Missouri American Legion, Whitfield shares a distinction with only three others, including President Harry S. Truman.

Jim was also very active in Missouri Boys State, and received an honorary award from them for over 50 years of leadership and is regarded as having the most prolific service record in the program. Along with his service to the American Legion and Boys State, Whitfield served as Chairman of the Missouri Veterans Commission. During his tenure as the first chairman, the state established seven veteran's homes and a veteran's cemetery system. He served on that commission for 10 years helping establish its influence and direction. He was also a longtime supporter of the Liberty Memorial, dedicated in Kansas City in 1926 as a monument to those who served in World War I. I recall visiting with Jim at a recent Memorial Day ceremony, hosted at the National World War I Museum and Memorial, about our shared interest in honoring those who served our country.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and our colleagues in honoring the lifetime accomplishments of Mr. James Whitfield. He served our country while in uniform and for the remainder of years following, helping veterans and future generations alike. I appreciated his friendship and unwavering service. He epitomized America's Greatest Generation.